

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

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C.F.A. EXECUTIVE TO CARRY PROTEST TO OTTAWA

Lively Debate on Grain Policy Looms at Ottawa

C.F.A. PROTEST IS QUOTED IN HOUSE AS SESSION OPENS

Farm Problems Will Play Important Part in Proceedings of Parliament

POINTS OF POLICY

Features of Government's Plan as Outlined by Minister MacKinnon

By M. McDOUGALL
(Special to The Western Farm Leader)

OTTAWA, Feb. 3rd.—From the first few days of the session it is clear that the problems of agriculture will hold an important part in the discussions of Parliament. Some day soon there will be a lively debate on the Government's grain policy, outlined by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. MacKinnon.

The protests of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture were quoted in full by the new leader of the Progressive Conservatives, Gordon Graydon, in his speech criticizing the speech from the throne.

Main Features

The main points of the 1943-44 policy are well known, but on account of their importance may be stated briefly here.

First, the initial price of 90 cents per bushel for No. 1 Northern remains unchanged;

Second, wheat marketings will be on the basis of 14 bushels per authorized acre. When the protest was received from Calgary, Mr. MacKinnon explained that under the quota arrangement the Wheat Board would actually be receiving approximately 280 million bushels, the 14 bushel proviso being to simplify administration;

Third, deliveries under the 14 bushels per acre plan will not be confined to production of 1943, but will apply to any wheat the farmer has on hand. The reduction of wheat acreage in 1943 compared with 1942 is expected to be at least three million acres (previous statements said four million);

Fourth, minimum prices for oats remain at 45 cents No. 2 C.W. and 60 cents for barley delivered head Lakes or Vancouver, with the same understanding that deliveries aren't confined to 1943 production. Flax seed price remains at \$2.25.

No Payment for Storage

In movement of grain priority will be given to grains most in demand. No payment is to be made for the storage of wheat on farms. The importance of getting available storage space filled is emphasized. It helps sales, it is stated, by having more of the grains and grades demanded in domestic and export markets available for distribution.

The Minister said that in view of

Alberta Boy Champion Train Buster



There are all kinds of jobs to be done by our flying men. Pilot Officer Lloyd Woodrow Powell of Edmonton has won distinction as champion train wrecker of the R.C.A.F. Here is the 24-year-old Albertan behind one of the cannon which have done so much to damage Nazi communications in France and the Low Countries. He has severely damaged 19 locomotives. Powell wears the D.F.C.

the need of increasing livestock and poultry production, it was the "considered opinion", in the U.S. as well as Canada, that the acreage of feed grains must be increased. The objective was an increase of 12 per cent in oats and 11 per cent in barley acreage.

The Government will pay "two dollars an acre on each acre which land seeded to wheat in 1943 is less than land so seeded in 1940, based on the same acreage. If there is new breakage involved, 80 per cent of it will be counted as wheat and 20 per cent as coarse grains. No payment will be made on abandoned land." Farmers are asked not to increase acreage sown in flax. Rye acreage should be reduced 13 per cent.

Food Ministry Rumors

Something may be heard about the creation of a Food Ministry urged by Mr. Graydon, but it is not clear if the Government has any such idea in mind.

In his speech answering the first Opposition attack on general Government policy, Prime Minister King assured the people of Canada that there was now as perfect a system of communication and consultation between different parts of the British Commonwealth as it was possible to

(Continued on page 5)

ASK MEETING ON CABINET'S WHEAT POLICY NEXT WEEK

Drafting Committee Preparing Submission on Instructions of C.F.A. Directors' Meeting

ACT FOR CONVENTION

Ignoring of National Farm Organization Brings Indignant Protest in Calgary Convention

Unanimous and indignant protest by the Annual Convention of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture last Friday against the action of the Dominion Government in deciding upon its wheat policy for 1943 without prior consultation with the national farm organization, brought prompt action by the Directors of the C.F.A. during the week-end; when it was arranged to send the Executive of the Federation as a deputation to Ottawa, to meet the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, and to present the Federation's recommendations respecting grain policy.

Drafting Submission en Route

The Directors met immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, and prepared for action. A committee was appointed to draft a submission to be made to the Dominion Government. Early this week the committee left Calgary for the East, arranging to complete their work on the draft while en route. The Directors have asked the Government to receive the deputation during the week which begins February 7th.

It was at noon on the second day of the Convention that delegates read with amazement in the press, a despatch from Ottawa in which the wheat policy for this year was announced by Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce. When the delegates reassembled there was a tenseness of atmosphere that had been lacking from the discussions of national farm policy during earlier sessions. The presentation of the resolution on wheat policy, submitted by the Western Agricultural Conference, gave opportunity to discuss the Government's unexpected disregarding of the Federation and its views.

Wesson Expresses Resentment

"I resent the action of the Canadian Government in completely ignoring nationally organized agriculture when laying down a major farm policy," declared J. H. Wesson of Regina,

(Continued on page 13)

Would Give Wheat to Russia

Unanimous approval was given by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture to the proposal that the Federal Government should provide, free of cost, all the wheat the Russian Government could find shipping space for. It was pointed out by J. H. Wesson that shipping had only been available for a quarter of the ten million bushels of wheat previously offered. At the suggestion of J. K. Sutherland, the delegates approved the resolution in principle and referred it to the Board for further consideration.

Hemp was cultivated in the U.S. under government supervision last year to secure seed for extensive cultivation, for fibre, this year.

Still greater production of ships, planes, tanks and anti-submarine devices is planned in Britain this year, and workers are being transferred from other, less vital war industries to that end.

Organization of supplies of food, and of transportation, will be one of the first problems of the United Nations when the time comes to distribute food to the people of Nazi-ruled Europe, said Lord Woolton, British food minister, recently.

Alberta Debt Adjustment Act Invalid

Privy Council Decision Creates Serious Situation for Farmer Debtors—Dominion Legislation Now Imperative.

By Hon. J. E. BROWNLEE, K.C., LL. D.

On the eve of going to press we learn that the Privy Council has handed down its decision in the appeal of the Province against the previous decision of the Supreme Court of Canada and has dismissed the appeal. This means that the Provincial Debt Adjustment Act is declared *ultra vires* (or invalid) by the highest Court in the Empire.

"Pith and Substance" of Act

In its judgment, the Privy Council looks directly to the pith and substance of the Alberta Debt Adjustment Act and in the following words really gives its reasons for judgment:

"There can be no doubt as to the pith and substance of the Alberta Act. This is legislation in relation to insolvency, that is in relation to a class of subject within the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. Its plain purpose is to relieve persons resident in the Province and their estates from an enforceable liability to pay debts incurred before July 1st, 1936, and in many cases to compel creditors to accept compositions approved by the Board."

In the opinion of the Privy Council under our Canadian constitution, only

the Dominion Government has the power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency, and therefore the Provincial legislation is invalid and of no effect.

Effect From Farmers' Standpoint

Now what is the effect of this judgment from a farmer's standpoint?

The important effect is that it is now clear that the Provincial Government cannot pass legislation to bring about reduction of debts either as to principal or interest. We are still awaiting a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on the question of whether the Province can stay or hold up legal proceedings in the Court for a definite or indefinite time—in other words whether the Province can pass a moratorium for a definite or indefinite time. With this decision of the Privy Council before them, the Supreme Judges will no doubt hand down a decision in a short time, and it is doubtful if any hope can be looked for in that quarter.

It is therefore important for farmers to realize that under existing legislation there is only one body remaining which undoubtedly has power to reduce the principal or interest of any debt, whether secured or unse-

British Cereal Acreage Increased 72 Per Cent Under War Conditions

British farmers had increased their plowed lands by 50 per cent in the past three years, and acreage devoted to cereal production had been increased 72 per cent, said Professor J. A. Scott Watson, agricultural attaché to the British Embassy at Washington, in a recent address at the University of British Columbia. This increase in cultivated land was part of a concerted effort to produce at home more of the food necessary for the civilian and military population, and thus release more shipping space for war munitions.

cured, that is the Board of Review under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. When times are reasonably good, farmers do not feel the pressure of creditors to the same extent as when times are bad. With present prices, therefore, many a farmer may be lulled into a false sense of security because his creditors are not now pressing him unduly.

Any farmer whose debts are beyond his reasonable ability to pay, and who has not already been before the Board of Review, should without delay seriously consider whether or not he should make an application under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act while there is yet time, as this Act may be repealed by the Dominion Government at any time.

In the meantime the Provincial Government may continue its present policy of furnishing legal help to farmers where foreclosure proceedings are commenced; but again let me make it clear this judgment means the Province cannot cut down or reduce debts and it is extremely doubtful if it can postpone proceedings indefinitely. By its judgment, the Privy Council has made it clear that only the Dominion Government has power to pass adequate debt adjustment legislation.

Coming Conference at Saskatoon

Last year an Inter-provincial Conference was held at Saskatoon, attended by representatives of the Governments and farm bodies of the three Prairie Provinces. Representations were then made to the Dominion to pass adequate debt adjustment legislation, but the Dominion Government has apparently felt it should not act until the Privy Council decision had been handed down. This has now been done, and it is understood that a further Inter-provincial Conference will be held in Saskatoon on February 27th, when no doubt further representations will be made to the Dominion Government.

Unfortunately, the weight of public opinion in Canada still rests in Eastern Canada, where debt adjustment legislation is not possible. Canada needs some form of reasonable and workable debt adjustment legislation for farmers. The present Bankruptcy Act is too severe in its application to farms and farmers.

The extent to which proper farm debt adjustment legislation may be obtained from the Dominion depends upon the determination and insistence with which the farm organizations will support any reasonable proposals coming from the next Saskatoon conference. The question is an important one and should engage the serious and immediate attention of all farm bodies.

Heavy Demand for Bees

Farmers intending to purchase package bees this spring should lose no time in placing their orders as there is a heavy demand, says C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist.

Big Valley U.F.A. Local, which won the contest for increased membership with 101 members at the end of the year, had raised the 1942 figure to 140 by the end of January. W. W. Bridge is secretary.

Food Ministry for Canada Proposed

Farm Organizations "Can't Get Close Enough to People Who Make Decisions"

Creation of a new Government Department with a responsible Cabinet Minister at its head, to deal with all problems of food supply, was unanimously urged upon the Dominion Government by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, meeting in Annual Convention in Calgary last week. Under the plan proposed a national Food Board would be constituted, consisting of a chairman, one administrator representing Canadian agricultural producers and one administrator representing food processors and distributors; while under the Food Board, the Convention recommended, there should be appointed "assistant administrators with experience in their respective fields of production, processing and distribution."

Would Control Bonusses

It was assumed "that the Government would continue price ceiling control over food stuffs as sound public policy," and it was "not suggested that control over consumer prices be transferred from the War-time Prices and Trade Board"; but it was urged that "the authority of the War-time Prices and Trade Board be confined to determining maximum consumer prices. If and when the Food Board and the Minister of Food decide that such prices will not permit adequate production, processing and equitable distribution, they should have authority to determine what bonuses or subsidies should be paid and to make and administer such regulations as are consistent therewith."

The trouble, as was remarked from the chair, is that "we can't get close enough to the people who make the decisions." Similar complaint had been made by other speakers, both at the C.F.A. Convention and the Annual Convention of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, whose President, P. D. McArthur, of Howick, Quebec, like Mr. Hannam, paid tribute to the personnel of the present Food Administration with whom there had been splendid co-operation, but who were not in a position to make final decisions upon important questions. Rulings from the higher authority (the War-time Prices and Trade Board) made from time to time, were to the detriment of food production to meet war-time needs.

C.F.A. Submission Endorsed

The Convention endorsed a memorandum on this subject which had been submitted to the Prime Minister by a deputation from the Federation late in January. This deputation had pointed out that objectives for 1943 production of all the principal farm products of Canada except wheat had been set above last year's production records; that Canada last year had fallen short on British contracts for bacon and eggs within the prescribed periods, and "at certain times experienced embarrassing shortages of meat and butter to satisfy domestic demands"; that an increasing factor in the problem of supply is the decrease of hundreds of millions of pounds of imported foodstuffs and the disappearance from the market of many kinds of domestic foods. "While some of these are so-called non-essentials," said the C.F.A. submission, "the bulk of them, nevertheless, form part of the nation's food supply and consequently must be replaced, thus placing an additional burden on the productive capacity of the country."

Increasing demands for the armed services, ships stores and other war services in Canada, and some demand from the United States "that they would gladly have us fill if we could," and the greater consumption of food in Canada due to increased needs and

Things of Value!

In the co-operative plan one person helps the other. Co-operation is built on mutual aid.

Co-operative does not create great individual wealth. In all its history it has never turned out a single millionaire. It does not permit men to exploit their neighbors.

Instead of wealth co-operation brings security; instead of fear it brings joy and courage; furthermore it provides for an equitable distribution of the world's goods. In addition co-operation brings a priceless selection of friends and neighbors.

These are attributes of value. They must prevail in any future society. So co-operation should now be carefully nurtured.

Alberta Pool Elevators

The Western Farm Leader LEGAL DEPARTMENT

By HON. J. E. BROWNLEE,
K.C., LL.D.

Any paid-up subscriber may submit a question, for answer in this department—not by mail.

Replies to Enquiries

Applicant for Old Age Pension

R.P.—An application for Old Age Pensions should be made either to the Secretary of the Municipal District in which the applicant resides or to the Secretary, Old Age Pensions Board, Parliament Building, Edmonton. If the applicant owns a quarter section of land, its location, value and income obtained from it each year would be considered by the Old Age Pensions Board in deciding upon the amount of pension, if any, which would be granted. Depending upon its value, the Board would also decide whether it would file any claim against the quarter section for the amount of pensions paid. The Board does not always do this.

When Promissory Note Outlawed

L.J.H.—Under the present Statute of Limitations a promissory note becomes outlawed six years after the last payment or the last acknowledgment in writing after the note became due and payable.

Only Mortgagee Need Sign

Inexperienced.—Under our Land Titles Act, only the Mortgagee has to sign the Mortgage. It is not necessary for a Mortgagee to sign it. The objection suggested in your letter therefore is not a valid one.

Right to Take Off Crop

Unity Needed.—The advertised notice of sale is "subject to the right of the occupants of the said lands to retain and take off all crops growing thereon and to possession of the said lands until said crops have been removed." This seems to completely answer your question about taking off your crop. Fences and posts are considered fixtures and should not be removed. To properly protect your interests you should have someone appear before the Judge to make definite provision for the threshing and removal of the crop on the land. Otherwise the Judge may conclude that you are not interested and make provision which will prove a hardship to you.

purchasing power of civilians, were outlined.

Must Plan in Advance

"Agricultural production, processing and distribution," it was pointed out, "must be planned long in advance of actual consumption. For instance, policies adopted today designed to encourage greater production of beef could not be of immediate help to consumers. Failure to recognize this and to take necessary action with respect thereto aggravates the problem of price control later."

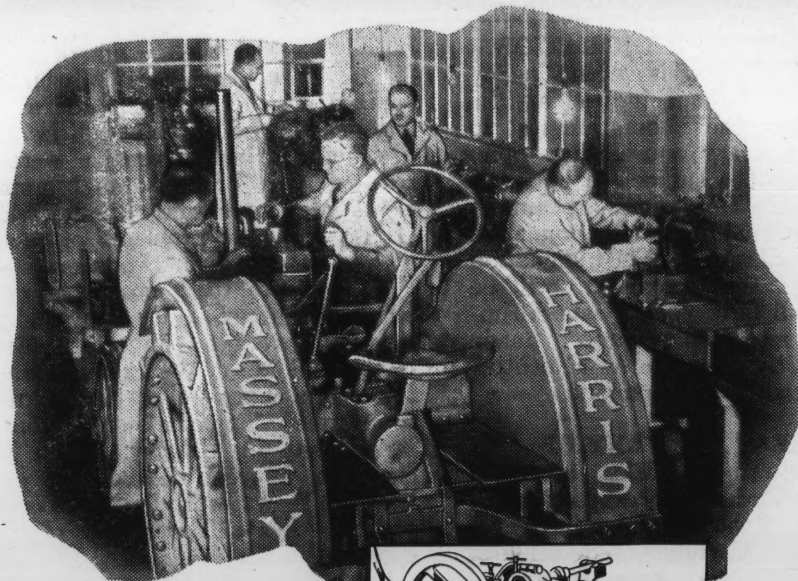
"It is important," the memorandum adds, "that subsidies, when necessary, be prompt and adequate. Subsidies when too little or too late result in shortages, which, in turn, result in greater pressure on the ceiling and bring about black markets."

Stress is laid on the fact that the United Nations have promised those now suffering under the Nazi occupancy of their countries that we, as our armed forces are able to liberate them, will relieve their hunger. For this purpose the building up of substantial reserves is necessary.

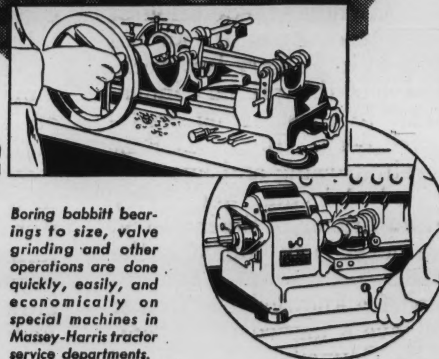
"While control of prices in wartime is extremely important," the C.F.A. document stated, "it is submitted that a method of price control which results in otherwise avoidable shortages must eventually defeat itself."

The proposed Ministry of Food and Food Board would set themselves to the task of coping with the problems which have been outlined.

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WARRANTED INDIGNATION

By deciding upon its wheat policy and publicly announcing it at the moment when the Federation was in session in Calgary considering representations on the subject to be made to Ottawa, the Dominion Government gave the national farmers' organization an ill-deserved rebuff. The indignation expressed at the Convention will be shared by all farm people; whose support of the representations will be made to Ottawa by the C.F.A. Executive next week will be unanimous.

* * *

A GREAT CONVENTION

Agriculture in Canada is served today by the strongest organization the farm people of the Dominion have ever created. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, whose seventh annual meeting was held in Calgary last week, is representative of this primary industry from coast to coast as no predecessor has ever been. It unifies East and West, grain growing and livestock production and dairying, and every other important branch of the industry, as they have never been unified in the past.

We write with a knowledge of former efforts to achieve a unified movement. The Canadian Council of Agriculture which gained prominence and importance, especially in the early twenties, gave service of much value to the farm people. We attended sessions and we saw a good deal of its work. It inspired useful legislation. But the Council never became fully representative of the farming industry as a whole in all the Provinces. It suffered from serious limitations. The time came when it was necessary to build anew.

The Federation has been somewhat differently designed. In the six or seven years which have passed since its formation the scope of its activities has steadily expanded. It has had good and energetic leadership. It has been built upon virile and active Provincial Federations, as well as the membership of important inter-provincial farmers' commercial enterprises.

* * *

The Convention in Calgary did more than live up to expectations. The reports presented by President Hannam and the Secretary-Treasurer, W. E. Haskins, now in charge of the office established by the Federation in Ot-

tawa, recorded the events of a year filled with achievement, in which organized agriculture has made a deep impression upon national policies. The decisions of the Convention were the result of careful and thorough preparation, based upon intimate knowledge of the economic problems of each of the many groups of producers.

G. G. Coote, the honorary secretary, whose enthusiasm and ability and persistence have been important factors in the building of the Federation, was this year's chairman of the resolutions committee. For the convention arrangements in Calgary, which were excellent, a great deal of the credit is due to E. W. Brunsden, the secretary of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture.

* * *

Action of the Convention upon a number of important subjects is recorded in this issue. Others will be briefly outlined in our next. The unity of the movement was dramatically expressed in the protest made by the delegates from every part of Canada—by dairy farmers and livestock men as well as farmers dependent mainly upon wheat growing—against the ignoring of the Federation by the Government in the formulating of its wheat policy.

* * *

"NEW DEAL FOR AGRICULTURE"

A fine tribute to the Federation was paid by Dr. E. A. Corbett, Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, who was the guest speaker at the complimentary banquet given by the Alberta Wheat Pool, and presided over by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-President of the A.F.A. On this occasion, greetings of the Alberta Government were extended to the delegates by Hon. D. B. MacMillan, Minister of Agriculture for the Province.

In the ability of the Federation to speak with one voice in behalf of agriculture, said Dr. Corbett, there was great hope for the future. Its long term policies, he believed, would envisage a New Deal for Agriculture. Health, education, rural electrification—all these matters of a social nature, were the legitimate concern of a national farm organization. The National Farm Radio Forum—the most widely accepted listening group project in Canada—could make a contribution of great value to the farming industry

Casablanca

Two mighty men who lead two mighty
nations
Along one path toward one certain
goal,
Unite from their exalted battle stations
The scattered legions into one great
whole.
With calculating skill they poise the
dagger
And plan the moment of its fatal
thrust,
While broken ranks of foemen reel and
stagger
And see their triumphs crumble into
dust.

Believing compromise would but en-
gender
Another span of blood and sweat and
tears,
They call for UNCONDITIONAL
SURRENDER
That lasting peace may crown these
bitter years.

Now we attack where we did but defend
And stand at the beginning of the end.

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

and the farm people. The ironing out of the appalling inequalities in educational opportunity in rural and urban areas was one of the tasks ahead.

The four freedoms, said Dr. Corbett, would not come to us as a gift. They could only be achieved by "blood, sweat and tears". But he found deep down in the heart of the "little man" the conviction that "we are never going back to the old follies of unemployment in the midst of plenty." A return to unrestricted free enterprise would inevitably result in recurring cycles of depression and prosperity and all the misery that accompanies them.

Dr. Corbett closed with a warning. "The battlements of vested interests are already being erected," he declared, "and the people who want the world to go back to the pre-war status are moving into positions of power."

* * *

ACT IS INVALID

The judgment of the Privy Council declaring the Alberta Debt Adjustment Act invalid will create a serious situation.

Mr. Brownlee points out in an article on page 2 that when times are reasonably good, many a farmer may be lulled into a false sense of security, because his creditors are not now pressing him unduly; and suggests that any farmer whose debts are beyond his reasonable ability to pay should consider at once, if he has not already done so, whether to make an application under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act or not. This is Dominion legislation. There is a possibility that it may be repealed.

Initial Payment of Dollar Again Sought

Federation Asks Domestic Consumption Price Not Less Than \$1.35

Reaffirming its recommendation of last year that the initial price to be paid by the Canadian Wheat Board for wheat should be not less than \$1.00 per bushel, basis One Northern in store at lakehead or Vancouver; and further recommending that "no wheat be sold for domestic consumption at a price less than \$1.35 a bushel," the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, in Calgary last week, submitted other detailed proposals with respect to Canadian grain policy.

Submitted by Western Conference

The proposals had been drafted by the Western Agricultural Conference, which held its sessions in Calgary before the opening of the national gathering, under the chairmanship of J. H. Wesson of Regina, chairman of the Board of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and First Vice-President of the C.F.A. The recommendations on grain policy were embodied in eight clauses, two of which, referred to above, concerned wheat prices.

While recognizing that it might be impracticable under present surplus conditions "for the Wheat Board to accept delivery during the crop year 1942-43 of a greater quantity of wheat than can reasonably be expected to be marketed during that year," read another clause, "we recommend that no restrictions should be placed on total deliveries of wheat in Western Canada which would reduce growers' deliveries to less than 280 million bushels during the crop year 1943-44." (This is provided for according to the announcement made last week-end by the Minister of Trade and Commerce.)

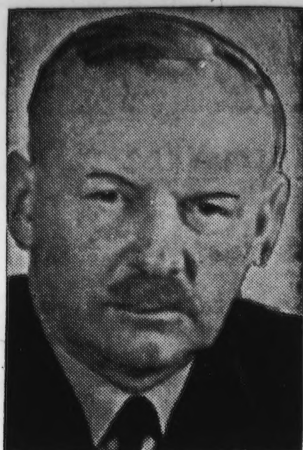
It was recommended that "wheat growers be given assurance that wheat of 1942 production which may not be deliverable during the current crop year will be accepted within whatever quotas are established in 1943-44, and further that the acreage on which delivery quotas will be established for the next crop year should be continued on the basic acreage for the crop year 1942-43 irrespective of the acreage seeded to wheat in 1943." Similar assurance should be given the producers of coarse grains, it was stated. It was recommended that growers of rye should be given the same protection against declines in market prices as is given the growers of other grains.

In view of the hazards associated with the production of flax, it was recommended that a price of at least \$2.50 per bushel should be provided for this grain.

Ask Flax Price \$2.50

Belief was expressed that the decision announced last September, that an increase in 1943 of one million acres over the area seeded to flax

Directs Aerial Assaults



Last week's heavy air assaults on Nazi industrial centres and naval bases were the beginning of a campaign to "bust Germany wide open", declared Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, above, who is head of the R.A.F. bomber command.

in 1942 was a good one. (The Minister had stated since that owing to shortage of crushing capacity last year's acreage should not be exceeded.) It was pointed out that the high yield per acre of 1942 is unlikely to be repeated, and that flax can be safely stored against future need.

It was recommended that a bonus of \$4 per acre be paid on land taken out of cultivation and seeded to grass, and continued at \$2 per acre per year for two additional years, provided that this land remains in grass. A comprehensive survey of problems involved in soil conservation was advised, in order that marginal land may be saved from becoming sub-marginal.

The Convention further recommended that the grower whose major crop is coarse grains should be given a delivery quota of coarse grains equal in cash value to the quota set for wheat. It reaffirmed the necessity of making the payment of farm storage a continuing part of Government wheat policy, and expressed regret that the Government had not acceded to the request that provision be made for a system of advances against deliverable grain in store on the farm.

While the regular Provincial Seed Fair was cancelled for this winter, the Junior Section of the Fair is being held at Olds School of Agriculture, on Friday, March 12th.

Damage done by warble flies costs Alberta farmers well over a million dollars each year, said R. H. Painter, Dominion Entomologist, in a recent interview; about 85 per cent of all cattle in the Province are infested. He urged stockmen to wage unceasing war against this pest.

Would End All Speculation in Foodstuffs

Taking of "all practicable steps" by the Government of Canada, "to prevent speculation in foodstuffs", was asked by the C.F.A. Convention. It was urged that this should be done "not only within this country, but also in collaboration with other Allied Governments, to ensure that as the end of the war draws near no international speculation shall come between the food producers of the world and those needy people in many countries for whose relief the provision of adequate foodstuffs will become a sacred responsibility."

Paid-up Membership of U.F.A.

U.F.A. paid-up membership, for 1942, as at December 31st, was 11,224, it was reported to the recent Board meeting in Calgary. This figure of course does not include many dues for 1942 which have been paid since the first of the year, nor dues for 1941 which were paid in the calendar year 1942.

Labor Shortage Stressed by Fluid Milk Producers

Last year's production of fluid milk represents a maximum effort with existing labor supplies, and, with all available family help now being used and employees working long hours, any further removal of experienced help will lower production in 1943, urges a statement issued by the whole milk section of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, meeting in Calgary recently. Disappointment is expressed that the organized producers were not consulted in arranging the subsidy on milk, and it is declared that an undue proportion of the responsibility of maintaining the cost of living index is placed on dairy farmers. R. H. M. Bailey, of Edmonton, was elected chairman of the Whole Milk Section.

In the season just concluded, 103,671,000 pounds of sugar were made in Alberta from 342,285 tons of beets.

OTTAWA LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

have. There was no need for the formation of an Imperial War Council. There was complete Liaison between London and Ottawa. He was kept fully informed of conferences and their results.

There is in reality, he said, a continuing conference between Cabinets of the British Empire. There is a collective Cabinet. He also referred to Canada's war production as greater for the dimensions of her population than that of any other country.

Reviewing the growth of the armed forces the Prime Minister said the Canadian Army Overseas was, with the British Forces, a bulwark of British defence, and was the spearhead of an attack on the Continent.

He made a sharp attack on easy complacency which held the view that the war was going to be over in the year, urged the imperative need of putting forth the fullest effort in the prosecution of the war, and was very critical of the isolationist spirit which did not realize that the fate of Canada was bound up with the fate of the world.

Two Amendments

Mr. Graydon moved an amendment charging failure to "provide an adequate plan for the use of Canada's man and woman power or to deal adequately with farm and labor problems"; and the amendment of Mr. Coldwell, C.C.F. Leader, charged the Government with failure to make a total war effort by mobilizing industries and financial institutions "in the same manner as they are being applied to the mobilization of manpower for military purposes." He asked for a guarantee that the Government would spend \$5,000,000,000 a year in the first two post-war years for post-war adjustment.

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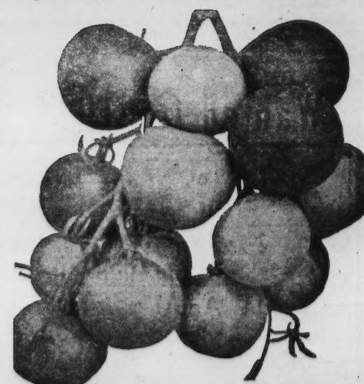
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CALGARY

Setting up of a hundred million bushel pool of wheat for relief use in Europe, Africa and Asia was planned by the International Wheat Council meeting in Washington last week. Contributions have been pledged in behalf of Canada, 25,000,000 bushels; the United Kingdom, 25,000,000; the U.S.A., 50,000,000.

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Central Alberta Dairy Pool Section

MILK MEN IN BUSINESS



Deeper Meaning of Philosophy of Our Movement Canadian Farmers Are Getting Together

Red Deer.

They Find It Pays Well to Co-operate

Dear Members:

"Co-operators need both memory and vision; memory to recall conditions before our Co-operative enterprises were established and vision to look into the future and see the possibilities of the movement."

Vision of Future

The above I have culled from the *Co-op. Reporter*, published by the Farm Bureau Co-op. Association, Columbus, Ohio. Somehow I feel sure that the dollar and cent angle of our movement is never lost sight of by any of us, but vision to look into the future and see the greater possibilities of the movement is quite another matter. To enable us to do so, I believe we must mix a little of the philosophy of Co-operation with our thinking, that is if we are to get a complete picture of all it can do for us.

In my own mind I feel sure that if the movement is to make and sustain steady progress, the deeper meaning of the movement must be given greater emphasis, for were it not for the noble ideals underlying the whole co-operative movement, it could easily disintegrate or develop into just another big business concern, just as cold and just as grasping without the least semblance of a soul.

Must Go Hand in Hand

No true picture of the movement can be presented unless the philosophy of co-operation stands out pre-eminently and is shown alongside the economics and mechanics of the movement. They go hand in hand. They cannot be separated, for the one is just as important to progress and stability as the other. Just as truly as your church, your school, your town hall are symbols of the moral, educational and social side of your community (symbolical of free religion, freedom of thought and of speech), so each of your co-operative efforts represents the steps you have taken

toward obtaining economic freedom. Freedom of religion, of thought and of speech were not acquired without a struggle.

Economic Freedom Still Denied

Economic Freedom is still denied you. Therefore, poverty and want (the greatest of all jail fillers) may again stalk this land, so would it be a fair question to ask—Can we make social progress? Can we make our church, our school and our town hall what we would have them? Can we make this a better place to live in without economic freedom? I do not think so, for Poverty breeds Crime. If this is so, just how are we to obtain this freedom so long denied us? Perhaps E. R. Bower, Secretary, Co-operative League of the United States has given us the correct answer for he says—"Our great task, to finish the unfinished task of freedom, is to build on the fourth corner in the center of every Community a co-operative to match the church, the school and the town hall as the symbol of economic freedom."

Social and Moral Side Vital

In any case, does this not point the way toward the building of a genuine Democracy? Vice-President H. A. Wallace of the United States described the Co-operative movement as the dominant economic idea of the future. Yet, I venture to say if any co-operative organization depends solely on a good balance sheet and a good record of performance and loses sight of the spiritual meaning of the movement while doing so, they are building on shifting sands, for without

(Continued on page 7, col. 2)

There is in Canada today a Dominion-wide association of Farmers. It is known as the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

This Federation embraces all branches of Farm production: The livestock breeders, feeders and raisers, the grain farmer and the dairyman, and co-operatively owned businesses like our Dairy Pool. The Canadian Federation has through all its affiliated organizations more than 300,000 members. Your Dairy Pool is a member.

Once a year this organization (the mouthpiece and the watch dog for agriculture) meets in annual convention. This year the Convention was held in Calgary. We have attended quite a few conventions and some of them did good work for you, but when it comes to looking after producer interests on a national basis, there is no doubt in our mind but that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, by nature of its size and its facilities, is better equipped. Further, it is doing a magnificent job for you.

Make no mistake, as long as you will support this organization and you keep it virile and active, and you elect capable men, with the knowledge of and an interest in agriculture, you as a farmer will fare better, economically, in the future than you did in the past.

How can you support it? There are many ways. If you happen to live in

Central Alberta and produce milk, cream, eggs or poultry, join the Central Alberta Dairy Pool; it is a member and your production will make our Dairy Co-operative prosper and you are at the same time giving support to this national organization.

Our Dairy Co-operative has told you about the two types of benefits—direct and indirect.

The *direct* benefits are for the most part expressed in final payments on the produce you market through your plants.

The *indirect* come to you in many other ways, and we will enumerate just two here. (1) **better prices for your goods**, as all other plants who are bidders for your goods use us as their gauge; (2) Our Dominion Government is now recognizing agriculture, through our national organization, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

Perhaps in this issue of our paper will be some reports of the last annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. It is in your interest to read them carefully.

Yes, it does pay to Co-operate.

MAKE IT A RULE TO SHIP TO YOUR POOL.

DAIRY FARMERS ASK MEASURES TO AID INCREASED PRODUCTION

Resolution re Minimum Price for Butter, Labor Shortage, and Concentrated Milk Subsidy Adopted

While all of the decisions of the Dairy Farmers of Canada in Annual Convention in Calgary last week are of interest and significance to our members, three resolutions in particular will be found of outstanding importance from the standpoint of the membership of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool. These resolutions deal with the problem of farm help; the setting of a minimum price for butter; and with evaporated milk.

Ask 50c Minimum

The resolution on butter production reads in full as follows:

"Whereas the announced objective calls for an increase of 40,000,000 pounds of butter over that of 1942, and cream producers are anxious to co-operate in the war effort in providing necessary essential foods for maintenance of national health;

"And whereas under present conditions of farm labor and financial returns to producers, the prospects indicate a definite decrease in production of butter during 1943;

"Therefore be it resolved that this annual general meeting of the Dairy Farmers of Canada urgently request that in order to prevent the otherwise inevitable reduction on creamery butter output for 1943 and thereafter, that the Government of Canada take immediate steps to establish for the duration of the war and at least twelve months thereafter, a minimum price of 50c per pound of first grade creamery butter f.o.b. Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver and further that the principle of seasonal advance of 1/2c per

pound per month over this minimum to cover carrying charges be restored effective from July 1st to April 1st each year."

Copies of this resolution will be sent to each member of the Cabinet, to officials of the Department of Agriculture, the Wartime Prices & Trade Board and each Member of Parliament.

Labor Needs of Dairy Farms

The Convention set forth that "the present situation of extreme short supply of labor on dairy farms is one of the greatest factors in curtailing production"; and that "the National Selective Service Board has apparently ignored requests for well-informed agricultural representatives on national, provincial and local administrative policy boards that are attempting to allocate labor." It is further stated that "there has been considerable dissatisfaction with the method of call-ups and deferments for help on dairy farms, with, in some cases, the ignoring of the essentials of the dairy industry and its need for experienced help."

For these reasons the Dairy Farmers of Canada recommended that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture "continue to seek the appointment of capable representatives on all policy forming and administrative boards within the Department of Selective Service"; that "on the Boards of Review a representative of Agriculture be appointed"; and that "the policy of the local Boards be such as to make available essential, experienced dairy

Wanted for 1943, By Our Government!

1. 14% more butterfat than was produced in 1942.
2. 2 more eggs of A quality per month from every farm hen.
3. Another extra quarter of a hog for every hog you produced last year.

When we do this, we shall meet our requirements on these products.

Your own organization is equipped to handle the butterfat and the eggs.

SEE THAT YOUR PRODUCTION GOES THROUGH ONE OF ITS FACILITIES.

Central Alberta Dairy Pool

ALIX BENTLEY BOWDEN RED DEER

CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

Meet Your Directors . . .

You have met all of your directors but one through the brief sketches of them which have been given in this space from issue to issue. You have seen a portrait of each of them too. In presenting Director J. A. Ross of Duhamel, we regret that we have not been able to get a picture for reproduction. All we can say about that is that, having met Mr. Ross, we know he is quite worthy of being presented through his portrait here, and no doubt at some early future date we shall be able to make one available for the members of our Central Alberta Dairy Pool and all readers of *The Western Farm Leader*.

One of Old Time Members

In the meantime, we have information about him that you will be glad to have. First of all, since his contract number is 433, and he became a member on March 2nd, 1925, he is definitely one of the old timers in so far as our Pool is concerned.

"I am 49 years of age and have lived on a farm nearly all my life," he writes. "My father made butter in Western Ontario for 22 years before coming to Alberta in April, 1907, and he made butter one year in this Province. I have lived ever since on the farm which my father took up, and have shipped my cream to the Central Alberta Dairy Pool since it started. I have been a delegate of the Pool from this district for five different years. My interests have always been in the dairy business, but I keep Shorthorn cattle."

There, very briefly, Mr. Ross gives his outline of his days as a farmer and a co-operator. His period of service to the Pool has been an active one. He had faith to see the possibilities of co-operation and a devotion to its principles, and eagerness to serve in building up the Pool. He now shares with the other Directors responsibility for our successful and growing enterprises, which are playing a major role in the effort to improve the position of the producers in our community.

farm help, in justifiable cases, for the dairy industry, and also that satisfactory help be made available for the manufacture of these primary products." It was asked that "this action be taken immediately in order that the production program can be planned with confidence for the coming production season."

With respect to concentrated milk the Convention declared:

"Whereas the present price of milk for condenseries is considerably below last winter's price;

"And whereas costs of producing in the way of feed, help and equipment have materially increased;

"Therefore be it resolved that a subsidy sufficient to give a price equal to at least that received by producers to condenseries last winter be established."

Subsidy Policy

The Canadian Dairymen asked:

Complete survey of whole dairy industry that importance of the various branches may be established; continuance of subsidy policy with Government's undertaking that it will be continued for sufficient length of time after the war to establish confidence in minds of producers and encourage them to produce to the utmost.

Establishment of a Department of Food Supply (See C.F.A. reports).

That as far as possible cans and equipment be made available to facilitate transportation of milk and cream from farm to factory in light of war-time demand.

That export price of cheese be set at factory shipping point, so as to place manufacturers of cheese on equal footing.

That dairy farmers' requirements be given due consideration in new gasoline and tire regulations; that co-operation with Department of

Transport be continued to minimize disruption of services.

Prices of milk to compensate producers for increase in costs of production.

Greater degree of permanency in Dominion programs of production.

PHILOSOPHY OF MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 6)

the ethical impulse strongly engrained throughout the whole membership, we lose not only our driving force and staying powers as a business concern, but we are also failing to develop its most precious attributes. Without its social and moral side, the Co-operative movement will never become an effective agency in building a saner, safer world. With this spirit deeply imbued, your co-operative becomes not only an economic and social power within your own community, but an integral part of the National and International Movement.

Yours fraternally,

Geo. H. MacShane.

President

Veterinary Questions and Answers

Paid-up subscribers may submit veterinary questions.

Calves Have Ringworm

C.T., Wainwright.—Would you let me know what treatment to use for ringworm on calves?

Ans.—Use tincture of iodine, painting over affected parts. Keep away from eyes.

Lumps on Calves' Necks

J.K., Alix.—We had two calves born with lumps about the size of hen eggs on the neck. They have not gone away, but seem to be getting larger. What would be the cause and is there anything I could do to remove these lumps.

Ans.—This is goitre caused by a lack of iodine in the cow's ration. Try painting lump with tincture of iodine.

Warts on Teats

E.L., Alhambra.—Some of my cows have small warts on the teats. What can I do to get rid of the warts?

Ans.—Use vaseline, applying it before each milking.

Case of Lump Jaw

B.L., Red Deer.—I have a two-year-old steer that has a lump on the jaw. I first noticed this about two months ago and it seems to be getting larger. Is this lump jaw and is there any cure for it?

Ans.—This is lump jaw; try bathing lump with hot water for at least half an hour twice a day. Dry and apply tincture of iodine until there is a soft spot, then lance it.

The opportunities as well as the dangers of post-war years will be stressed in the series of radio broadcasts "Here is Tomorrow, Neighbor", to be given by the Co-operative League of the U.S., beginning on Sunday afternoon, February 14th.

What have DE LAVAL SEPARATORS to do with BATTLESHIPS?

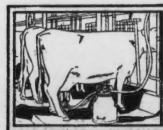


From official U. S. Navy Photograph

The same principle that protects your dairy profits now protects the power plants of fighting ships

DE LAVAL Oil Purifiers which operate on identically the same principle as your De Laval Cream Separator, but are larger in size, are used on all types of naval as well as merchant marine vessels the world over . . . On battleships of the type shown above, eight of these De Laval are used. The oil from the turbine power plants is circulated continuously through the purifiers, and any water, dirt or impurities in it are removed by centrifugal force, protecting the bearings as well as saving oil . . . Thus the De Laval centrifugal prin-

ciple helps protect our battleships just as it protects profits on farms the world over by saving and increasing butterfat . . . This is only one of many uses for De Laval industrial centrifugal machines. In addition De Laval is doing other important precision war work as well as making as many milkers and separators as our Government desires us to do . . . On thousands of farms De Laval Milklers and Separators are saving time and labor and helping to increase our essential milk and butterfat supply.



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PETERBOROUGH

MONTREAL

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VANCOUVER

Big Increases in Dairy and Livestock Production Are Made in Australia

Dairy and livestock production has been heavily increased in Australia since the outbreak of war, says a recent study published in *Foreign Agriculture*, and cold storage accommodations have been enlarged. Wheat production has been controlled by legislation, in order to adjust stocks to storage capacity. As a result of this program, Australia has been able to supply U.S. forces in the south-west Pacific, on "lend-lease in reverse", with quantities of such foodstuffs as milk, beef, pork, lamb, fresh fruit, in addition to canned meats and vegetables.

To help American farmers increase production in 1943, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is providing credit through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. The loans will be for not more than one year, interest will be at 5 per cent, and collateral will be first liens on the commodity to be produced, livestock or other items being financed.

Up to the first of November, the Royal Navy had convoyed to Russia, through northern seas, freighters carrying 3,000 aircraft, 4,000 tanks, 30,000 motor vehicles, 800,000 tons of ammunition, food and heavy machinery and 3,000 tons of medical goods, supplied by Britain and the U.S.



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WRITE FOR OUR LATEST CATALOGUE

WAR DIARY

Jan. 21st.—Russians take Voroshilovsk, in Transcaucasus. Fighting French under LeClerc make contact in Tripolitania with Giraud's forces from Tunisia. Eighth Army within 35 miles of Tripoli. Allies have destroyed at least 445 Jap ships, says New York despatch. U.S. have sent to Russia, under lend-lease, 3,200 tanks, 2,600 planes, 81,000 military vehicles.

Jan. 22nd.—Russians take Salsk, Caucasian rail centre. Moscow says only 50,000 left of original 220,000 Nazi troops in and near Stalingrad. Total 500,000 Axis troops killed, 200,000 captured by Russians in two months to January 19th, says Moscow. Eighth Army said in outskirts of Tripoli. Royal Navy bombs Tripoli harbor, sinks Italian submarine. R.A.F. bombs Ruhr targets, four aircraft lost; daylight raids on ports, air fields. Allied troops wipe out one of four remaining Jap pockets at Sanananda.

Jan. 23rd.—Tripoli taken. R.A.F. again bombs Ruhr cities; Allied fighters make daylight raid over France and Belgium; 7 enemy fighters downed, 10 Allied aircraft lost. Jap resistance crushed at Sanananda, last 117 surrender.

Jan. 24th.—Russians take Peschanokopskoye, 95 miles southeast of Rostov; capture Starobelsk in Ukraine. Eighth Army pushes westward from Tripoli. Allied bombers hammer Bizerte. Giraud's French army pushed back by Axis forces southwest of Tunis.

Jan. 25th.—Germans announce Veronezh abandoned. Russians push forward in Caucasus. Rommel's army reaches Tunisia, believed established behind Mareth fortifications. R.A.F. bombs docks at Flushing, one plane lost. U.S. troops on Guadalcanal make gains. R.A.F. bombers attack Jap bases in Burma. Sinking of Axis submarine by R.C.N. corvette *Ville de Quebec* at time of Allied landings in North Africa, now announced. Total Axis shipping sunk in Mediterranean now 1,000,000 tons, Royal Navy announces.

Jan. 26th.—"Unconditional surrender" demanded by Roosevelt and Churchill, who with military, naval, air chiefs and advisers, have been in conference at Casablanca ten days,

is announced. Entire field of war surveyed, resources marshalled, plans made, says communique; complete agreement. Stalin, Chang-Kai-Shek, kept informed. De Gaulle, Giraud, have met. Russians have pushed forward 245 miles in winter drive, says Stalin; 200,000 prisoners taken. Jap munition ship blown up in Allied air raid on Rabaul, announced. French in Marseilles revolt against Nazi orders to evacuate port area; 250 reported shot.

Jan. 27th.—Only 12,000 German troops now left at Stalingrad. Bordeaux, Lorient, bombed by R.A.F.; U.S. combers raid Wilhelmshaven. De Gaulle, Giraud said agreed French must unite to fight Germans, no settlement leadership problem announced. U.S. regain Kairouan pass, Tunisia.

Jan. 28th.—British, American military head confer with Eisenhower. U.S. forces believed opening drive against Tunisia from south-west. British submarine sinks Axis vessel in Mediterranean. Russians drive towards Maikop oil centre. Duesseldorf heavily bombed; Copenhagen also attacked.

Jan. 29th.—Russians drive 45 miles past Voronezh; take Kalnibolotskaya, in Caucasus. Allied losses in Papuan campaign reported less than half those of enemy. U.S. Congress asked to continue lend-lease until July, 1944; Stettinius, administrator, says aid has made Britain "impregnable base for offensive operations."

Jan. 30th.—Mosquito planes twice bomb Berlin by day, tenth anniversary of Nazis' capture of control of Germany. Russians take Kropotkin; advance towards Kursk, Kharkov, Belgorod; start new drive south of Lake Ladoga; forty towns taken west of Voronezh. Eighth Army advance forces enter Tunisia. Roosevelt, on way back to Washington, confers with President Vargas of Brazil; they make joint declaration Atlantic to be made "safe for all". Lorient bombed for seventh time in month.

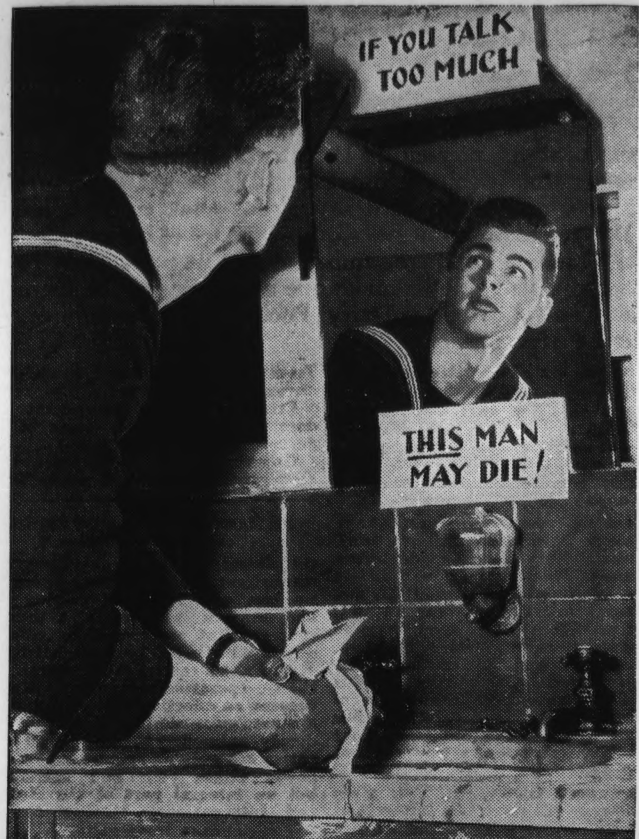
Jan. 31st.—Russians take Maikop, Tikhoretsk. Nazi Field Marshal Paulus, 16 generals, surrender with troops at Stalingrad; only one unit continues resistance in northern part of city; original Nazi force now known 330,000. Roosevelt returns to Washington. Germans break through French lines west of Sfax. U.S. bombers destroyed 22 Nazi fighters in Wilhelmshaven raid, is announced. Doenitz, new commander German navy, threatens heavier submarine attacks. Knox completes 20,000-mile tour of inspection bases in Pacific; says Jap resistance will be "tough, hard, persistent"; states submarine situation in Atlantic still "tough problem".

Feb. 1st.—Russians take Svatova, south of Kupyansk; Belorechenskaya, 17 miles north-west of Maikop; 20 villages west of Veronezh. Material captured at Stalingrad includes 1,517 tanks, 744 planes. French lose Faid, in Tunisia. Eighth Army main forces occupy Zuara, 65 miles west of Tripoli. Announced Canadian corvette *Port Arthur* destroyed enemy submarine in Mediterranean. R.A.F. raids on Hamburg, Emden, reported. U.S. submarines sink 6 Jap ships, including 1 destroyer, Washington announces.

Feb. 2nd.—Churchill in Cairo, after conference with Turkish premier Inonu at Adana, British and Turkish military and political officials present, and visit to Cyprus. Russians take Zernovoy, less than 40 miles from Rostov; close in on Krasnodar; advance towards Kursk. U.S. troops take Sened, in Southern Tunisia, French and Americans attack Faid Pass, held by Nazis. British Eighth Army exchanges artillery fire with Nazis west of Zuara.

Feb. 3rd.—Russians reported shelling Rostov from south-east; closing in on Krasnodar from four directions. Nazis order places of amusement closed four days in mourning for Stalingrad. R.A.F. bombs Cologne, estimate hundred two-ton "block-busters" dropped in few minutes; 5 aircraft lost. Knox says real struggle for Solomons not yet begun; both sides suffer losses in

Moose Jaw Lad Won't Forget



Warning to loose talkers is what service men see when they look in this mirror in the active service canteen washroom, Toronto. The reaction of Ordinary Seaman Jim Burdon, wireless technician, newly arrived in Toronto from Moose Jaw for training at H.M.C.S. York is: "I guess I'll remember this warning every time I look in a mirror."

LIVESTOCK BOARD IS ASKED BY FEDERATION

Resumption of Operations of Wartime Food Corporation Also Sought

Establishment of a Board of Livestock Commissioners charged with responsibility for administering the Livestock and Livestock Products Acts and orders and regulations issued under these acts was unanimously recommended by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in Annual Convention. Adequate representation of organized producers on such a board was urged.

The Dominion Government was also asked to arrange for the resumption of the operations of the Wartime Food Corporation in line with the operations of that body during the period July 1st to August 18th, 1942.

These recommendations had been submitted by the Western Agricultural Conference, whose memorandum indicated that on the basis of the present spread between Winnipeg and St. Paul livestock prices, and after allowing for all necessary charges and import tariffs, Canadian consumers of livestock products were being subsidized by Canadian livestock producers to the extent of between 90 and 100 million dollars per annum. This position had developed largely as a result of the embargo placed by the Government on export of livestock to the United States.

National Responsibility

"Referring particularly to cattle," it was stated, "it has always been recognized that the influence on Cana-

preliminary engagements; Japs expected to make strong bid for possession. Churchill saw Farouk while in Egypt, is announced. Nazis hold Faid pass, in Tunisia. Jap resistance strong in Burma.

dian prices of the U.S. import quota has been very much greater than the number of cattle involved. Under the operations of the Wartime Food Corporation, the right of the producer to any advantages arising from the U.S. quota was recognized during the July-August period referred to." While the first claim on Canadian production was to provide supplies for the United Nations, at the same time, it was stated the subsidy to consumers as a result of the spread between U.S. and Canadian markets should be a national responsibility.

Power output of Boulder Dam may be exceeded by the new project being rushed to completion at Shipshaw, Quebec, at a cost of \$105,700,000.

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JUMBO CABBAGE

Largest Cabbage grown, some weighing 30 and some over 40 lbs. Unsurpassed for Kraut and table use. Very interesting to watch these monsters develop. Our sales of Jumbo Cabbage last season exceeded all others. Pkt 10c, postage 3c; or 50c postpaid.

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SPEAKERS:
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2nd and 4th—Mrs. Winifred Ross
Pres., United Farm Women.

9th—Robert Gardiner, President.
U.F.A.

16th—J. K. Sutherland, Vice-Pres.
U.F.A.

23rd—W. Norman Smith, Editor,
Western Farm Leader.

JUNIOR BROADCASTS
CKUA—EDMONTON
Thursdays—8:15 p.m.

CFGP—GRANDE PRAIRIE

Each Tuesday,
12:15 to 12:30 p.m.
U.F.A. Speakers

Each Thursday, 1:15 to 1:30 p.m.
U.F.A. Co-op.—Maple Leaf News

The United Farmers
of Alberta

Please clip for Reference

Inquiry Into Farm Production Costs Is Recommended

U.F.A. Board Proposes Setting Up of Two Commissions—Many Problems Dealt With at Sessions Held in Place of Convention.

Setting up of two commissions, one to operate in Eastern and one in Western Canada, to determine as accurately as possible the average cost of production of the principal lines of farm products in the East and the West, was recommended by the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, meeting in Calgary during the third week in January. On the proposed commission it was urged that "organized agriculture and our universities" should be adequately represented. The proposal will be brought to the attention of the Dominion Government.

Ballot on Amalgamation

Provided the present name of the Association is retained, and also provided the ownership of the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association remains with the educational body, a large majority of the U.F.A. members are in favor of amalgamation with the Alberta Farmers Union, it was revealed in final results of a ballot circulated to members. The decision will be referred to the Annual Convention of the A.F.U. in February.

In spite of bitter weather, almost all members of the Board found it possible to attend the meeting, under the chairmanship of Robert Gardiner, President. All members of the Executive—J. K. Sutherland, Hanna, George E. Church, Balzac, and M. H. Ward, Arrowwood—were re-elected by the Board. Members of the Board continue in office until an election can be held on the occasion of the next Annual Convention.

Hold Banquet

A most enjoyable banquet was held under Mr. Gardiner's chairmanship. Storm delayed trains unfortunately prevented Hon. J. E. Brownlee, K.C., LL.D., solicitor of the Co-operative and Vice-President of the U.G.G., from being present as the guest speaker. Deputy Mayor G. C. Lancaster gave an address of welcome from the City. Other speakers were U.S. Consul Allen; George Bennett, chairman of the Board of the Alberta Wheat Pool; Kenneth Morrison, auditor; W. Wallace, Manager of Maple Leaf Petroleum; Jack Taylor of the Motor Transport Association; W. Norman Smith, editor *The Western Farm Leader*; J. K. Sutherland, Vice-President; Gordon Love, CFCA; President George K. MacShane of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool; Norman F. Priestley, General Manager of the Co-operative; Lew Hutchinson, President of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture; C. Teppenbergh, Manager, Southern Alberta Dairy Pool; and William Hall, U.F.A. Solicitor.

During the course of the sessions of the Board, members reviewed at length the problems now facing the agricultural industry. Their conclusions were embodied in resolutions calling for action by the Dominion Government and dealing with many questions of policy. A considerable number were embodied in the decisions of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, meeting a few days later and are referred to in the reports of the C.F.A. Convention.

Resolutions adopted by the U.F.A. Board dealt with the following among numerous other matters:

Needs of Production Program

The Dominion Government was urged to take steps to have made available sufficient new machinery and repairs to meet the 1943 demands; and to provide an adequate supply of fuel oil for agricultural purposes. Need for action by the Dominion Government to retain farm labor on the farm was stressed, having in view increased farm production called for by the Government. For the purpose of assisting farmers who lack funds to pay for completion of threshing (where

unfinished) and for spring operations, the Government was asked to guarantee loans by the banks.

The Timber Controller was asked to make available sufficient lumber to provide for necessary housing of stock and grain storage; while release of sufficient steel to meet the demand for barbed wire, woven wire, nails and spikes was sought from the Steel Controller.

The Government was asked to investigate rumors of waste of time and material in civilian war plants and military establishments, to eliminate waste where it might be found; and to establish an office where such rumors might be investigated.

Initial Payment

That the initial payment for wheat of the 1943 crop be raised to \$1.25 a bushel was urged; as was maintenance and increasing of butter subsidy, to enable farmers to keep up production. Payment of Farm Storage as for the crop year 1941-42 was sought.

Increasing of the prices of livestock products to the level of the U.S. market was sought to promote production; and a ceiling on the price of commodities required on the farm. Guaranteeing of prices of beef, hogs, dairy and poultry products for three years after the end of the war was asked.

A floor at this time for cattle prices; substantial increase in price of Canadian wool, were suggested, as was a minimum price of 35c a dozen to the producer for eggs.

Provision of a Federal plan of insurance covering hail, drought, frost, insect damage and rust, financed by some method "other than only a charge on grain deliveries", was recommended.

The Board urged the appointment of a qualified Government commission to gather data as to the feasibility of a program of rural electrification to be launched as a Government project after the war.

It was asked that trucks hauling farm products be allowed to carry passengers.

The Dominion Government was asked to take steps by order-in-council or otherwise to give farmers security, in face of the present position re debt legislation. The Income Tax branch was asked to allow deductions to pay for board of farm laborers.

Provision of an adequate supply of essential repairs for rural telephones was asked.

Farm Woodlots

Development of farm woodlots on prairie farms must be considered as a long term proposition, says John Walker, superintendent of the Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head. From the time of planting about fifteen years must elapse before cutting can begin; but after that about a cord per acre may be cut for the next 35 years. From a plantation at the Station, of Scots pine and green ash, in alternate rows, about four feet apart each way, about 9 cords of good wood per acre have been removed in the past fifteen years; and the value of the plantation is expected to increase each year it is left to grow for the next fifteen years. In the case of broadleaf trees, if production of wood is desired, they should not be planted closely together in large blocks; instead, belts or not more than 6 or 8 rows are recommended, the rows far enough apart to permit of cultivation between them, with the trees not more than 6 feet apart in the rows. Strips between these belts should be of an equal width, and should be kept continually cultivated to provide moisture for the trees in the belts.

PLANNING

The fact that farmers everywhere in Western Canada are free to exercise their independent right to deliver grain and purchase supplies at farmer-owned elevators is due, primarily, to the planning of that first group of farmers who, back in 1906, had the faith and courage to visualize a way through the many difficulties which existed, arising from entrenched privileges and unfair practices permitted under the then laws of Canada, and founded the first farmer-owned company, now known far and wide as United Grain Growers Limited.

It has taken long years of patient effort to remove the abuses and improve conditions. Inch by inch, fence by fence, the way has been cleared for further improvements. There must be no let up in these organized efforts. Bridge heads gained must be held. The sphere of operations must be extended. Great problems still lie ahead of our farmers, both now and in the post-war period.

A strong farmer-owned Company such as United Grain Growers Limited will prove of incalculable assistance to the individual farmer in solving his problems in the future as it has done in the past.

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Urge Tribunals to Review Farm Debts

Establishment of adequate tribunals "under the appropriate legislative authority", to deal with the problems of farm indebtedness was urged by the Convention of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

It was recommended that such tribunals should have power:

- To write down the principal of farm debt, secured and unsecured.
- To reduce the interest rate on farm debt, secured and unsecured.
- To alter the treatment of payment of farm debts, secured and unsecured.
- To review and revise its own decisions in the light of events subsequent to the making of the decisions.
- To extend in any particular year or circumstances the protection of any of the provisions of this legislation to any debtor whose affairs may be administered under it.
- To stay proceedings arising on debts or securities after an adjudication has been made.
- To make the foregoing remedies available with respect to any farm debts regardless of the time at which these debts might have been incurred.

Legislation was also called for to provide that in all farm contracts there should be ample protection for the individual farmer in the event of partial or complete crop failure.

Uphold Convictions

(Co-op. League News Service)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Supreme Court of the U.S. has unanimously upheld the conviction of the American Medical Association and the District of Columbia Medical Society for violating anti-trust laws in its conspiracy in attempt to destroy "Group Health Association." The decision follows a four-year battle. The A.M.A. was fined \$2,500 and the medical society \$1,500.

President Seeks Action to Protect Farmer Debtors

Upon the announcement of the Privy Council's decision regarding Alberta debt legislation, President Robert Gardiner of the U.F.A. sent a telegram to the Federal Government pressing for action to protect farmer debtors. He quoted the resolution of the U.F.A. Board (referred to on this page) which asked for measures to give security to farmers, and suggested an Order-in-Council to "provide sufficient protection until the debt situation can be thoroughly canvassed and legislation provided to effectively deal with the farm debt problem." Mr. Gardiner also communicated with the Provincial Government.

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Interests of The United Farm Women

United Farm Women's Board in Session

Carrying on activities that have been maintained in the interests especially of farm homes, farm women and children, for some twenty-seven years, the Board of the United Farm Women of Alberta met in Calgary last week in place of the usual annual convention. Mrs. Winifred Ross, President, was in the chair.

Severe Weather Conditions

Wartime conditions, which had made it necessary to give up the Convention, also made their imprint upon the discussions and deliberations of the Board. The unusually severe weather, too, played its part: several of the Directors were prevented by the extreme cold and by drifted roads from coming to Calgary for the meeting.

As a member of the Women's Regional Advisory Committee to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Mrs. Ross gave a report on its work, and recommended that the convener of Legislation be charged with the direct responsibility of watching for new regulations made by the Board. Later, in considering a resolution from Jenny Lind U.F.W.A. which suggested investigation of the apparent shortage of woollen underwear and socks and possibly rationing, the Board asked Mrs. Ross to lay the matter before the Women's Regional Advisory Committee.

The Alberta Nutrition Council was the subject of a report by Mrs. M. E. Lowe, who explained that the Council was one of nine which had been formed in the various Provinces, all of them dovetailing into the Nutrition Service of Canada, set up in Ottawa with the object of improving the eating habits—and the health—of Canadian people, as a means of adding to wartime efficiency.

Special War Funds

It was reported that the Homeless Fund now totalled \$653.81, and the War Emergency Fund \$234.25. With reference to the latter, it was decided that the raffle be closed, that notice be given that all stubs of tickets sold must be in the hands of Central Office by March 15th, and that the draw take place at the first Executive

We shall resume publication of Mrs. H. Zella Spencer's regular letter to farm women in our next issue. We regret that it should have been necessary to delay its publication. It has been our practice each year following the Annual Convention of the U.F.W.A., to publish an account of the proceedings. This year we report the Board meeting.

meeting after that date. Expenditure of the money will be at the discretion of the Executive. Both these funds are now closed.

It was decided to sponsor the Prisoners of War Fund this year, setting an objective of \$500.

The Junior Dime Fund, it was reported, now stands at \$192.09. This fund will be continued, under the direction of the Executive.

U.F.W.A. Cook Books had been sold during the year to the number of 401, the Board was told.

Psychopathic Ward

A matter which has been made a special objective of the U.F.W.A. has been the opening of a psychopathic ward in the Province, apart from the mental institutions. A letter was read from Dr. Cross, Minister of Health, which suggested the opening of such a ward in the new wing of the Oliver Hospital in Edmonton. The Board approved this measure, in the meantime.

The Junior Conference and the Olds School of Community Life held last year were both reported on. The Board appointed Mrs. Williamson as delegate to the Olds School for 1943, with Miss Coupland as alternate; Mrs. Flint will represent the U.F.W.A. at the Lake Saskatoon School.

On the matter of Income Tax returns, a resolution was passed asking the Income Tax Branch to allow adequate deductions for board of farm help.

Cold Storage Locker Plants

Pointing out the importance of food conservation in the war effort, and the increasing scarcity of tin cans and glass sealers, a resolution was passed

asking the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee to consider giving assistance to farm groups of co-operative organizations wishing to establish cold storage locker plants.

The division of the Province, north and south, for the purpose of election of vice-president was among the matters discussed, and Mrs. Wagler was appointed to make a study of the question and report her findings to the next Executive meeting.

Representation of the U.F.W.A. on the Co-operative Committee was felt by the Board to be desirable, and it was decided to recommend to the shareholders that one member of the U.F.W.A. Executive be elected to the Committee. If this should not prove workable, a constitutional amendment will be presented to next year's convention, making provision for such representation.

The 1943 Program

Some changes had been made in the 1943 suggested program for Locals, Mrs. Lowe explained. The subject of Legislation had been sub-divided, under "Federal" and "Provincial" heads; two subjects, Nutrition and Federal Health matters, replaced the one subject of Health. Because of the large amount of Red Cross work done by the Locals, a place for the report of Red Cross conveners had been made on each month's agenda.

A report on the membership for 1942 was read, showing 1,419 for the year.

Conveners

Conveners were chosen as follows: War Effort, Mrs. Carter; Horticulture, Mrs. Pye; Young People, Mrs. Lowe (who will represent the U.F.W.A. on the Senior Committee on Junior Work); Provincial Legislation, Mrs. Williamson; Health, Mrs. Wagler; Education, Mrs. Taylor; Social Planning, Mrs. McBride; Nutrition, Mrs. Johnston; Federal Legislation, Mrs. Ross (who will also represent the Board on the U.F.A. committee on Post-War Reconstruction).

Present at the meeting were Mrs. W. Ross, Mrs. M. E. Lowe, Mrs. E. A. Wagler, Mrs. R. B. Williamson, Miss Molly Coupland, Mrs. W. Barker, Mrs. Ray Carter, Mrs. N. C. Taylor, Miss Martha Raft. Mrs. Taylor had been appointed Director for Battle River following the resignation of Mrs. R. B. Gunn.

The Board passed a resolution expressing sympathy with Mrs. R. Pye on her accident, and wishing her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Marie Berger, former U.F.W.A. President, was present for a short time. —A.T.S.

Commercial concerns can buy no more corn syrup in Canada, so that all available supplies will go directly into the homes.

The Western Farm Leader PATTERN DEPARTMENT



Charming for home or school is this dirndl style. Make it in bright flowered cotton; sleevebands are optional; they and the yoke can be of contrasting material, if you wish, and with or without the ricrac border shown in the illustration.

Pattern 4333 comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; size 16 takes 3-1/4 yards 35-inch material, 1/4 yard contrast, and 1-1/2 yards ricrac.

Price of pattern, 20 cents.

Activities of Farm Women's Locals

Kia-Ora U.F.W.A., near Acme, plan to sponsor first aid classes.

Spring Valley U.F.W.A. are "working like bees" for the Red Cross, writes Mrs. D. G. Whitney, secretary. They are putting on a series of card parties and dances to raise money for materials.

Using raw wool which they bought, then washed and carded, Glenada U.F.W.A. Local (in the Oyen district) last year made no fewer than 52 quilts for the Red Cross. They also supplied materials for covering for their own funds; and in addition gave \$40 cash to the Red Cross, \$10 to a local fund for comforts for men on active service, and \$4.50 to the Salvation Army. And this Local had only seven members, states Mrs. Warren Byler, secretary.

Plans are being made by the ration administration at Ottawa to provide sugar rations for canning next summer, so that no Canadian-grown fruit shall go to waste.

There are now three potato starch plants in operation in the U.S.

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Health Services for All Canadians

The Plan of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture

By AMELIA TURNER SMITH

A plan, in outline, for complete health services for all the people of Canada, was given unanimous endorsement by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture convention in Calgary last week. At about the same hour, in Ottawa, the Federal Government was announcing its intention of introducing a "national system of health insurance". The energies of the Federation will now doubtless be directed towards securing incorporation in the Government's scheme of the special features of the plan sponsored by the farm people.

Roots Far Back

It has its roots, this farmer plan, far back, in meetings and discussions in farmhouses and country schoolhouses, over a good many years; in articles in farm publications, in addresses given and papers read; in the working out of schemes for municipal hospitals, health units, municipal doctors, throughout the length and breadth of the land.

And now a comprehensive, national scheme is being backed by the united farm organizations of Canada, with, it would seem, fair hopes of success.

The plan is fully described in a pamphlet "Health on the March", issued by the Federation. It represents the work of a committee appointed some months ago by H. H. Hannam, president of the Federation. Hon. George Hoadley, formerly Minister of Health and Agriculture in Alberta, was chairman of the committee and spoke to the convention in behalf of the plan.

The advantages of a Dominion plan, financed from the Federal treasury, applied in all Provinces, available to all citizens, were strongly pressed by Mr. Hoadley. Such a plan, he said, would be a step towards unity, in a way that nine separate, "more or less" plans could never be. He urged the representatives of Canadian farm organizations to "be vocal" and make known their demands that the plan be fully implemented.

Main Principles

Questions were raised, some doubts as to some of the proposed details, were expressed, but as to the adoption of the main principles there was unanimous agreement. They are:

1. The Dominion Government should enact legislation for a national

health insurance plan for Canada.

2. The plan should be administered under the direction of an independent commission at Ottawa.

3. The legislation should provide that the central commission shall function in each Province through an independent commission appointed by Provincial legislation, representation to prevail similar to that of the central commission.

4. The cost of the plan shall be defrayed from the Federal Consolidated Revenue fund.

5. The plan should include all citizens.

6. The plan shall include all services necessary for the promotion of positive health, and the prevention and curing of disease.

7. The promotion of positive health and the prevention of disease shall be the primary purpose of the plan.

8. We believe that community effort must have a place in the plan.

Overwhelming arguments, backed by statistics and authorities, for all-inclusive health care for Canadians are given in the Federation's pamphlet. The economy, in money and in life, of preventing sickness rather than attempting to cure it or letting it run its course unheeded, is proved again and again. The value of abounding health to a nation at war is stressed. Outlines of health projects in other countries are given.

Farm women of the West, who have devoted so much time and thought to this question, will rejoice that some progress has been made towards bringing into reality the sort of health care they have dreamed of, for their own families and for all Canadians. And they will use their influence to the utmost to see that it does become reality.

Reunited



Wing Commander Stefan Lopek, commander of a Polish fighter squadron in England, got a happy surprise when his wife's voice greeted him on the telephone just after he returned from his 100th flight over Germany. She had just reached England. She had escaped from Poland into France just before the French collapse, to find that her husband had flown with his wing to North Africa. She got to Algiers, was imprisoned by the Vichy French authorities there, and was held until the arrival of the United Nations in North Africa.

Doing their part in the lend-lease arrangement with the U.S.A., the British Government is providing, for American troops in the British Isles, barracks, airfields, hospitals, supply depots, roads, bridges, boats, field telephones, coal, and large quantities of other supplies.

She Was at Casablanca



The only woman present at the Churchill-Roosevelt conference at Casablanca was Capt. Louise Anderson of the W.A.A.C., above, who is a stenographer in General Eisenhower's headquarters.

Farm Home and Garden

Curing Pork at Home

If the porker is to be cut up and prepared for curing, sausage made, lard rendered, etc., in the kitchen, it will probably be found a labor-saver to begin operations by spreading several layers of newspaper on table and floor.

The first essential to successful curing is to have the carcass thoroughly chilled before cutting or applying salt; it should hang for 24 hours. For home use, the chief requisite in cutting is to secure pieces of convenient size for curing. They need not have a professional finish, but will look better if well trimmed; the lean of the hams should not be exposed, however. Trimmings can be used for sausage, head-cheese, lard, etc.

Brine Cure: For each 100 pounds of meat, make a brine of 8 pounds salt, 2 pounds sugar, 2 ounces saltpetre, 4-1/2 gallons soft water. Boil up to thoroughly dissolve, take off all scum, and cool. As a container, either a wood barrel, stone jar, or galvanized tank can be used. In any case it must be thoroughly scrubbed and scalded. Pack the pieces of meat as closely as possible, hams at the bottom and smaller pieces on the top. Pour the cold brine over, taking care that all meat is submerged; cover, and weight the cover. Keep in a cool place; bacon and shoulders will cure in 4 weeks, if of average size, ham in 6 weeks. Remove, hang up for a day or two, and smoke or apply a commercial smoke preparation.

Dry Cure: Thoroughly mix 8 pounds salt, 2 pounds brown sugar, 3 ounces saltpetre; these quantities are for 100 pounds of pork. Wash the pieces of meat and while wet apply the curing mixture. Rub all surfaces well with the mixture, forcing a little in around bones. (Bones of larger hams should be removed.) Leave the meat in a cool place for a week or ten days, then rub in the rest of the

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mixture. Bacon will cure in 2 weeks, unless unusually thick; allow 2 to 3 days per pound for hams, depending on thickness. If the meat is to be kept a very long time, increase the curing time by one-fifth. Then smoke or apply commercial smoke preparation.

When dry, wrap each piece in oiled or waxed paper, then in strong cotton, and hang up in a dry place, taking care that the pieces do not touch one another.

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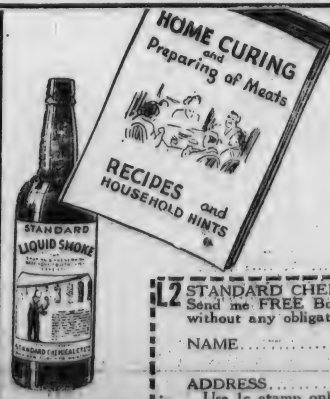
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REGINA, SASK.

The Western Stock Growers' Association will affiliate with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, it was decided at a directors' meeting in Calgary last week. The directors voiced the conviction that increased production of cattle and sheep could not be accomplished unless the farm help situation improves.

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The Wheat Situation

By **LEONARD D. NESBITT**,
Superintendent of Publicity,
Alberta Wheat Pool

By next August 1st when the new crop year commences, farmers in the Prairie Provinces will have on hand 219 million bushels of wheat from 1942 available for delivery to the Wheat Board. The total the Board will accept in the 1943-44 crop year is 280 million bushels. Thus, only 61 million bushels from the new crop will be needed to fill the quota.

On January 15th, 1943, the Federal Bureau of Statistics estimated that farmers had in farm storage 347 million bushels of wheat. That estimate was made after allowing 75 million bushels for seed and livestock feeding.

At January 15th primary deliveries totalled 152 million bushels, leaving 128 million bushels to be delivered to fill the 280 million bushel quota.

The statistical position thus was as follows:

	Bushels
Wheat in farm bins, Jan. 15, 1943	347,000,000
Deliveries yet to be made	128,000,000
Farm carryover, Aug. 1, 1943	219,000,000

The above figures are based on the third government estimate of 1942 production, namely 592.7 million bushels for Canada and 565 million bushels for the prairie provinces. Between last September and January the Federal Bureau of Statistics reduced its estimated wheat production by 22.5 million bushels. There may be a further reduction.

Handling Oats and Barley Same Basis as Wheat Asked

Handling of oats and barley on the same basis as that on which wheat is now handled was recommended by the C.F.A. in Convention, providing an initial price and issuing participation certificates. "With the adoption of such a plan, initial prices should not be lower than the present ceiling prices now applying to oats and barley, which prices are consistent with prevailing prices for livestock and livestock products," it was stated. "The Wheat Board would be able to sell to Canadian buyers at no loss and distribute whatever surplus might arise from sales to the United States." It was asked that until such a system is established, the present ceiling on prices for oats and barley should be removed, in order to allow producers the full benefit of demands from the U.S. for our coarse grains. If these grains became unduly expensive to Canadian purchasers of feed grains, it was proposed that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board should make adjustments to these purchasers.

With the object of keeping prices down to parity level, the U.S. government recently put its 235,000,000 bushel stock of wheat on the market.

The Brazilian government is moving 50,000 workers from drought areas in the north-east to the Amazon Valley, as part of a campaign to double rubber production this year.

To continue U.S.-Canadian co-operation from wartime to peacetime, a joint committee is being set up to plan development of northern B.C., the Yukon, and Alaska.

Canada's contribution in supplies to the cause of the United Nations will be in excess of the billion dollar vote of last year, and will be financed and allocated by a new Canadian War Supplies Board, it is reported from Ottawa.

Creamery butter production in Canada in December was 21.3 per cent greater than in December, 1941.

Livestock Market Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Feb. 3rd.—The cattle market is active with good offerings. Good to choice butcher steers are \$10.75 to \$11.35; common to medium \$9.50 to \$10.50; good to choice butcher heifers \$10.50 to \$11, common to medium \$9.25 to \$10.25; good cows \$8.75 to \$9.35, common to medium \$7.50 to \$8.50; canners and cutters \$4.75 to \$6.75; good to choice fed calves \$10.50 to \$11, common to medium \$9.25 to \$10.25. Good bulls are \$8 to \$8.75, common to medium \$7 to \$7.75; good light calves \$11 to \$12, common to medium \$10 to \$10.75; good stocker and feeder steers \$9.75 to \$10.50, common to medium \$8.50 to \$9.50. Hogs are \$15.50 B1 at yards and plants, sows \$12.25 liveweight at yards, \$13 to \$13.50 dressed. Good lambs are \$12 to \$12.75.

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, Feb. 3rd.—Trading has been active with prices falling a little lower. Good to choice fed calves are \$10.75 to \$11.25; good to choice steers \$10.75 to \$11, common to medium \$8 to \$10.50; good to choice heifers \$10.25 to \$10.50, common to medium \$6.50 to \$10; good to choice light cows \$8.50 to \$9.50, heavy \$7.50 to \$8.50, common to medium \$6 to \$7.50; canners and cutters \$4.50 to \$6 with bulls \$6.50 to \$8.50. Stocker and feeder steers are \$7.50; to \$10.25, heifers \$8.50 down and cows \$6.50 down. Good to choice handyweight veal calves are \$11.50 down to \$7.50. Hogs are \$15.85 for coast shipment; sows \$11.25 to \$11.50, feeders \$11.25. Price at plants is \$15.40 to \$15.50, sows dressed \$13 to \$13.50. New discount effective February 1st is \$3 per carcass for heavies, extra heavies \$2 per cwt., ridgling \$5 each. Good to choice handyweight lambs are \$12.50 to \$13.25.

The Dairy Market

There has been no change in prices and all quotations remain at the maximum. Local prices are 35 cents for first grade prints and 33 cents plus 10 cents subsidy for butterfat. Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver quotations remain at the ceiling—35, 35-1/4 and 34-1/4 respectively.

Efforts have failed to induce Hutterites (who are exempt from military service) to work in logging camps, where the labor shortage is severe, it was announced in Edmonton last Friday.

At the end of the war, immovable assets of the U.S. built in connection with defence projects, will become the property of Canada or the Province in which they are situated; other assets will be removed or sold to the Canadian Government.

In an effort to relieve the farm labor shortage during the coming season, plans have been made to arrange for the use of as many farm men and women as possible, lumber camp workers, Indians, and University students. This was announced from Edmonton, following meeting of an advisory committee headed by O. S. Longman, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Correspondence

TIME FOR ALL FARMERS TO ACT
Hanna, Alta.,
February 3rd, 1943.
Editor, *The Western Farm Leader*:

The assembly room was silent. Outside the atmosphere was torn with the booming reverberations of a big city under the stress and drive of war. Inside bronzed and stalwart men of the soil, some with the glistening locks of the allotted three score and ten on their heads; some with the fire and adventure and hope of youth firmly in their eyes. Here were men from the balmy Pacific slopes, men from the rolling plains, standing together with men from the fertile farms of Ontario and Quebec. Erect and resolute, too, were the men from the far distant Maritimes.

All these grim, erect and angered—for one minute stood in silence and in sorrow that we had a Government in Canada that would so ignore the organized farmers of all Canada as to come out and announce decisions of government dealing with the major farm policy such as wheat, and make such decisions when the Canadian Federation of Agriculture was still in session in the Palliser Hotel in Calgary.

So the Federation sent on its protest to Ottawa. Already the United Farmers of Alberta have backed up the Federation by wiring the Federal Government. We hope that many others throughout Canada will join in and demonstrate that we have unity and determination among the organized farmers of Canada. To the unorganized I would say most emphatically "it is high time you were in with us."

Yours sincerely,
JACK SUTHERLAND.

Shareholders' Meeting

George E. Church, chairman for the past two years, was re-elected to the board of the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association at the shareholders' meeting held in Calgary recently. J. K. Sutherland, vice-chairman, and M. H. Ward, were also re-elected. C. A. Fawcett and D. H. Smith, elected by the conference of affiliated district co-operatives, are the other members of the board.

The annual report was presented by Norman F. Priestley, general manager, and A. B. Wood presided at the meeting.

Setting up of a mutual insurance scheme was recommended by the board of directors.

At the conclusion of the meeting a dinner was tendered to the delegates by the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association and Maple Leaf Petroleum, Limited. George MacLachlan presiding, referred to the very fine co-operation of W. F. Wallace of the Maple Leaf Petroleum in all matters connected with the Farmers' enterprise. Hon. J. E. Brownlee was the principal speaker.

Canadian war charities gained \$8,595 from a calf sale held in Calgary last week, under the sponsorship of the Alberta Shorthorn Breeders' Association and the Calgary Kiwanis Club.

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C.F.A. CONVENTION (Continued from page 1)

Vice-President of the C.F.A. He strongly urged the sending of a protest, and expressed the view that although a decision had been announced, the delegates should complete their consideration of the Federation's wheat policy and submit it to the Government, and should send a delegation to Ottawa to present the considered judgment of the Convention upon this vital aspect of national policy. That the Government should choose the very moment when the national farm organization was in session to make its announcement, without waiting to obtain the views of the convention and meet its representatives, was astonishing.

J. K. Sutherland of Hanna, Vice-President of the U.F.A., suggested that a wire should be sent at once in protest. George Bennett, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, declared, "If it was necessary to send 400 men to Ottawa last year to place farm problems before the Federal Government, I would have suggested, if it were not for the transportation difficulties, that we immediately make plans to send a thousand this year."

East and West United

The spirit of unity which had dominated all the discussions in the convention found expression again from the floor. Delegates from every part of the Dominion, representing every branch of the farming industry, were quick to declare their support of the farmers of the West. When on Saturday morning, W. J. Parker of Winnipeg, President of Manitoba Pool Elevators, introduced a wire to Ottawa prepared by the Executive, P. D. McArthur, of Howick, Quebec, President of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, declared, "We wish to co-operate with the Government, but must disapprove strongly of such action as this on their part. This is no way for them to go about co-operation." It was most unfortunate, he said, that the announcement of wheat policy had been made at the very moment when the Federation was considering this subject, no opportunity being given for the Federation to present its views. The motion to adopt was seconded by J. Walsh, of Moncton, N.B. Roy Grant of Nova Scotia and E. J. Chambers, Vernon, spoke in support.

President Hannam said he had gone out of his way in his annual address to say that the Federation was enjoying closest co-operation with the Dominion authorities, and he had meant it, for he had believed it. But in the light of this occurrence, he would have to be careful in giving such assurances to farm people.

Text of Protest

Below is the text of the telegram sent in the name of the Federation to Mr. MacKinnon, and unanimously endorsed by the delegates, as they stood for a minute in silence:

"We register our protest against the action of the government in ignoring the practice established in recent years of providing an opportunity for consultation with representatives of organized agriculture before announcing major farm policy."

"On previous occasions the Prime Minister and members of the government have stated that they welcome the presentation of our views and also the opportunity which this meeting afforded of discussing the position of Canada's basic industry with recognized representatives of primary producers."

"Today in the closing sessions of the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture we learn from the press that the government has announced its grain policy for 1943."

"This has been done without having given an opportunity to this National Federation of farm organizations to present their views and recommendations on this vital question."

"We realize the importance of an early announcement of government policy but delegates attending this annual meeting deeply regret this action of the government."

Producers' Viewpoint Disregarded

"They regard this as an indication of the government's intention to completely disregard the viewpoint of organized farm producers of Canada."

"For the past two years directors and officers of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture have met with the Prime Minister and members of the government immediately at the conclusion of the annual meeting of the Federation."

"This has provided an opportunity for farm representatives to bring before the government the considered opinion of organized agriculture from coast to coast dealing with its problems."

"We believe that at no time in the country's history has the need been greater for the closest possible co-operation between government and people."

"This will be impossible to attain if government creates impression that it proposes to ignore reasonable representations or organized producers."

"If the 1943 food goals as recently announced by Canadian Government are to be met, some upward revision of the income from grain should be considered."

"The Annual Meeting of the Federation completes its session January 30th and will seek an opportunity of meeting the Prime Minister and Members of the Government at an early date. We desire to present our recommendations affecting agriculture, including grain policy for 1943."

The grain policy adopted by the Convention, which will form the basis of the representations to be made by the delegation at Ottawa next week, is described elsewhere in this issue.

There was in the first despatch from Ottawa, quoting Mr. MacKinnon's announcement of policy, a lack of clarity which led to the inference that wheat to be accepted from next season's crop would be substantially less than the 280,000,000 bushels accepted for the current crop year. In an interview later Mr. MacKinnon explained that the Government would buy the same amount. "The acreage on which the 14-bushel quota is based will be the 1940 authorized acreage," he stated. "A farmer who doesn't grow any wheat at all this year will still be able to sell up to 14 bushels for each acre he was authorized to grow in 1940, from wheat which he grew and which he may have stored on his farm."

High Water Mark

Held in the Palliser Hotel in Calgary from January 27th to 30th inclusive, the Seventh Annual Convention of the Federation was the high water mark to date in the history of the organization. The national organization has attained a greater measure of influence in Canadian economic policy

than has hitherto been enjoyed by any economic organization representing the farm people.

Many of the most important decisions are described elsewhere. Others, some of them perhaps equally important, must be dealt with in our next issue. The field covered was extensive, and it has seemed preferable in this issue to outline the Convention's conclusions upon a number of questions, rather than to attempt to summarize minutely.

Among the many important addresses were those of Ralph Snyder, of Wichita, Kansas, President of the Bank of Co-operatives for that State, and Past President of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, who gave a most valuable outline of the work which is being done for and largely by the farmers themselves with Government aid and encouragement, to rehabilitate agriculture in the United States. F. S. Grisdale, Deputy Foods Administrator, addressed both the Dairy Farmers of Canada and the Federation, and answered many questions, especially in relation to the butter industry. It was made evident that in Mr. Grisdale and in fact in the Food Administration as a whole the farmers have reason for confidence, the difficulty being that the decisions lie elsewhere.

P. D. McArthur, President of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, gave an effective presentation of the nature of the farm manpower problem. O. J. W. Shugg in charge of the Farm Radio Division of the C.B.C., Dr. E. A. Corbett, Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, and Leonard Harman, National Forum Secretary, gave a convincing presentation of the role which the Forum may play in Canadian farm communities. The Forum has already rendered most valuable service, and promises to become an increasingly important factor in the expression of farm opinion and the development of farm policies.

In an address on "Agriculture and the Post-War World," Dean of Agriculture F. M. Clement of the University of British Columbia, called for a completely reconstructed plan which would place the farm people of Canada on an equal basis with other economic groups now well organized.

Credits and Debits

In his Presidential address, H. H. Hannam showed in discussing agriculture's present position, both the credit and debit side of the ledger. Looking back over the past few years the producer subsidies granted either in response to pressure by the Federation or following negotiations with representatives of the Association, made a "very creditable showing. Counting the raising of the minimum price of wheat from 70 to 90 cents per bushel and price charges and

subsidies on hogs, beef, cheese, butter, whole milk, manufactured milk, lambs, eggs, other fruits, potatoes, freight and any others I may have missed," he stated, "the total of these would show an increased gross income to producers perhaps of \$200,000,000." The Federation did not claim sole credit. But because the C.F.A. had its representatives on the job putting forward the viewpoint of the farmer, it could be said that the decisions were more favorable to the producer than otherwise would have been the case.

On the other hand, it was estimated that the farmers would have received about 15 per cent of the national income in 1942. "This compares unfavorably with approximately 30 per cent of the national income in the years 1915 to 1919—those of World War I. In the best years of the twenties the farmers' share of the national income was around 17 per cent. At the bottom of the depression it was around 7 per cent. With something over 30 per cent engaged in agriculture the present share of the national income which they received is still far below equality. . . . This economic equality must be corrected if we would lay a sound basis for a balanced economy and national stability."

Officers Elected

At the Directors meeting following the Convention officers were all re-elected as follows: President H. H. Hannam, Toronto; Vice-President, J. H. Wesson, Regina; Second Vice-President, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel. Directors for Alberta are Mr. Hutchinson, W. C. McKenzie, of Lethbridge, and Norman F. Priestley, of Calgary.

A cut in gasoline rations this year is certain, says an Ottawa despatch.

Lack of a suitable place of detention for juvenile offenders was deplored by Chief Justice Ives in sentencing two Calgary boys, aged 15 and 18, to prison.

A plant has begun operation in the U.S. for the processing of milkweed floss, to replace kapok, formerly imported from the Far East.

Ordinary paperboard, laminated with cellophane, has been used in the U.S. as a substitute for tinplate in cans.

Grasshopper Threat

More than a million acres of some of the best wheat land in Alberta are threatened with severe grasshopper infestation this year, states R. M. White, Dominion entomologist in charge of grasshopper research for Alberta.

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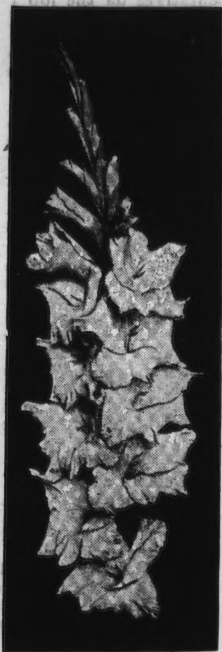
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"They were fully four feet high and the spikes of flowers up to two feet in length," writes Mrs. Carl Brunner, Ogden, describing the gladiolus blooms grown from bulbs received with a *Western Farm Leader* subscription.

"Each bloom was of exquisite beauty, as if just out of Paradise itself. I had great joy over them as long as they lasted, and they were greatly admired by all who saw them."

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U.F.A. BUILDING, CALGARY

Build Own Houses

(Co-operative League News Service)

DETROIT, Mich.—A Co-operative group of Detroit factory workers, not content with a flat or a government low-rent housing project in the crowded city, are building houses on a piece of farm land which they bought some years ago. They are using rammed earth, digging and processing it themselves in their spare hours. The earth is shovelled into wooden forms and pounded with weighted rammers. The result is said to be a solid earthen

wall with the appearance and strength of solid concrete. The houses will not be primitive, but, said the architect in charge, "They are going to include the best of the old traditions with a natural use of materials." The plans call for a community house, community park and swimming pool, with each house set in a plot of an acre or more.

U.F.A. Membership Contest

Prizes in the 1942 U.F.A. Membership contest were won as follows: Largest Locals, Fairview U.F.A., with 108 members and High River U.F.A. with 43; largest increase, Big Valley U.F.A., from 6 to 101, and Carstairs U.F.W.A., from 5 to 16; largest new Locals, Deep Creek U.F.A., 48, and Picardville U.F.W.A., 12. All these figures are for membership as at December 31st.

The social security program recently proposed by Sir William Beveridge will not "serve as a panacea for all economic ailments", declares its author.

Time lost in strikes in the U.S., since Pearl Harbor, has never risen above one-tenth of one per cent of the number of man-days worked, it is stated by the National War Labor Board.

Resignation of Leon Henderson, former head of the U.S. Office of Price Administration, was chiefly because of powerful opposition of the "farm bloc" to his price control program, designed to prevent further inflation, says a Washington despatch.

Not only are they aiding the country's war effort, but American union workers who are taking part in the current war savings drive are helping lay the foundations for better post-war conditions, declared U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. There are now over 24,000,000 workers who are regularly devoting an average of 8-1/2 per cent of their pay to war savings.

MUSTARD AND CRESS

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello, Folks!

Out in Hollywood a gal named Isabel Makins got a divorce because her husband smacked her for smoking too many cigarettes. Poor gal! Now she hasn't even got the makin's.

WHY TEACHERS GET GREY

"Joshua told his son to stand still and he obeyed him."

Nowadays when a chicken comes home to roost the old folks are thinking of getting up.

In these days of rationing, Cynical Gus wonders what will happen at the beaches next summer when the sweet young things are compelled to stretch their rubber bathing suits a bit farther.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH

A pedestrian is a guy who knows what the motorist is driving at.

According to the Bad Egg of Crow's Nest, some people get run down by automobiles; others are just the victims of gossip.

Says Knotty Frankie, the only way to accomplish the big things of life is to tackle the small ones cheerfully.

AUTO EPIGRAMS

There once was a driver named Morning,
Who refused to heed any warning,
He drove on the track
Without looking back,
So they're mourning this morning
for Morning.

Believe it or not folks, but out at our chicken ranch, so far, all our Grade "A" new laid eggs have been "D" laid.

Communication from Wally, our incurable bach., declares that a wife is a woman who has such a bad memory she remembers everything.

Quite a lot of people reach their second childhood, but paradoxically enough, nobody ever gets a second fling at youth.

Certainly not, Algernon, a pup tent is not a small dog house.

And here's hoping that Spring doesn't hang around the corner as long as prosperity did during the depression.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

"The impartial foot of death stepped into the little family and snatched its head with relentless hand."—From a Capetown paper.

"Only bachelors thoroughly understand women," says a writer on feminine topics. Yep, that's why they are bachelors.

Detroit youth who stole an automobile told the court he "wanted to go places." And now he's gone and won't be back for six months.

Radiogram from Chuck of Chucawalla insists that a married man is a fellow who does as she pleases.

Over in Norwood, Eng., a woman has just given birth to her nineteenth child. Well, nobody can say she isn't doing her best to make a good score.

ALBERTA LIMERICKS (Cluny)

Now Laura Nometer of Cluny,
By nature she's mooney and spooney;
She'll pet, drink and dance,
Smoke a man in a tance,
Till they cart him away as a looney.
—Sweet Nell of Old Drury.

L'il Goldilocks, our office vamp,

tells us her latest pickup must be a gardener. Yep, he's always digging up the dirt.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Down south a guy named Breeze has been jailed six months on a cheque charge. Wonder if he pleaded he was only trying to raise the wind.

"Girl Boxer Charges Husband was was Cruel"—headline. Aren't some of these gals a knockout.

"Is the wasp waist coming back?" queries a woman writer. We hope not. The fellows get stung enough as it is.

There is so little co-operation in this world, opines Nan of Nanton, that you're even expected to put up security when you try to borrow trouble.

ALL OUT!

There are now labor-management production committees in the U.S. in 1,600 plants employing a grand total of 3,500,000 workers.

The new "Mosquito" fighter-bomber, which was used in the daylight raids on Berlin last week, is almost entirely made of plywood. It is one of the fastest aircraft in the world, and is highly manoeuvrable. "Mosquito" aircraft are just beginning to come "off the line" in Eastern Canada.

Three Canadian tailors have each been fined \$100 and costs for making men's suits with double breasted coats, cuffed trousers, and back flaps to pockets, contrary to Wartime Prices and Trade Board regulations.

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F.O.B. Hatchery	Manitoba and Saskatchewan	100	50	25
W. Leg.	19.75	7.35	3.95	15.25
W. L. P.	27.50	14.25	7.40	30.00
B. Rocks	14.75	7.85	4.20	16.25
B. R. P.	23.00	12.00	6.25	25.50

Following prices F.O.B. Calgary and Edmonton	100	50	25
W. Leg.	13.75	7.35	3.95
W. L. P.	28.00	14.50	7.25
B. Rocks	15.75	8.35	4.15
B. R. P.	25.00	13.00	6.50

Following F.O.B. Abbotsford, B.C.	100	50	25
W. Leg.	14.00	7.50	3.95
W. L. P.	29.00	15.00	7.50
Hamps.	15.00	8.00	4.00
N. H. P.	26.00	13.50	7.00

Cockerels F.O.B. Each Hambley Hatchery	100	50	25
W. L. C.	3.00	2.00	1.00
B. R. C.	11.00	6.00	3.00

*Above signs indicate 98% Pullets Guaranteed. We guarantee 100% live arrival strong chicks. In each case Barred Rocks, New Hampshire and Rhode I. Reds are equal prices. Manitoba and Sask. prices hold to May 15th, Alberta and B.C. to May 1st, then reduce Mixed Lc. Pullets 2c.

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Prices per 100	Unsexed	Pullets
White Leghorns.....	\$14.00	\$29.00
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Rocks, Reds, N. Hamps.....	15.00	26.00
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SUPER CHICKS	Sired by R	Males
Leghorns.....	\$16.00	\$32.00
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Leghorn Ckls., \$3-100, Heavy Ckls., \$10-100.		

Quantity discounts. Live delivery guaranteed.
97% sexing accuracy in Leghorns.
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Manager

Prices:	Unsex.	Pull.
W. Leg.....	\$13.75	\$28.00
B. Rocks, R.I. Reds		
& N. Hamps.....	15.75	25.00

"SPECIAL SELECTS"

W. Leg.....	\$15.75	\$31.00
B. Rocks, R.I. Reds		
& N. Hamps.....	17.75	27.00
Heavy Cockerels.....	11.00	
W. Leghorn Cockerels.....	3.00	

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It is important that you order your BABY CHICKS EARLY to insure your delivery date

Prices per 100 to April 30—	
Leghorns.....	\$13.75
Pullets.....	15.75
Rocks, Reds and Hampshire.....	25.00
Pullets.....	25.00
Wyandottes and Buffs.....	16.75
Select "A" per 100 to April 30—	
Leghorns.....	15.75
Pullets.....	31.00
Rocks, Reds.....	17.75
Pullets.....	27.00

No premiums or free chick offers on 1943 chicks. Let us help bring victory by producing eggs for Britain.

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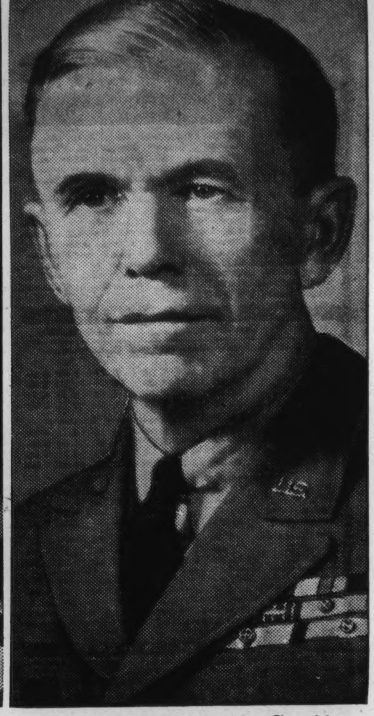
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Brains of Anglo-Saxon Fighting World at Casablanca



In the ten days' conference at Casablanca in which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and their staffs fashioned plans for offensive action on many fronts and in every theatre of war against the enemy in 1943, the highest ranking officers in the armed services of Britain and the United States took part. Portraits of many of them, and of civilian executives, are shown on this page. With the two great leaders of our peoples they provide a great part of the brains of the Anglo-Saxon fighting world.

In the upper picture are seen, reading from

left to right, General Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces in the Middle East (where armies long held in Iran and Iraq at last may be freed for service elsewhere by reason of the Russian victories in the Caucasus); General Sir Bernard Montgomery, commander of the victorious British 8th Army; Lieut.-General Dwight D. Eisenhower, U.S. officer in command of Allied forces in North Africa; and General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army.

In the two lower galleries of pictures are seen

other leaders who were present at the Casablanca Conference.

After Roosevelt and Churchill had separated—the first to meet heads of Governments in Liberia, Brazil, and to visit Trinidad; the second to go on to Cairo and Cyprus and also to a meeting with the Government and service chiefs of Turkey—many of the military men shown in these pictures remained in North Africa, where they developed further the plans laid down for the campaigns of 1943, to be carried on in close liaison with our Allies.



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ADMIRAL CUNNINGHAM, R.N.
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MAJ.-GEN. CARL SPAATZ
Commander Allied air operations
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On combined chiefs of staff
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